

The Holt County Sentinel.

52D YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917.

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THE LOYALTY MEETING A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Holt County Stands Solidly by the President.—Much Patriotism Shown by All Citizens.



The magnificent crowd that gathered in the court room Saturday night, April 14, in response to the call of the Sons of Veterans for an expression of the people on the action of the President and Congress in declaring that war existed between this country and Germany, was a grand demonstration of the loyalty of Oregon and vicinity.

The crowd began gathering early, and by 7:30 p. m., the streets of Oregon were packed. About that time the school children gathered at the school house, formed in line, and with flags floating, marched down town where they were met by the New Point band, which led them in a parade around the court house square, and then into the court house, which was already well filled.

After a patriotic medley rendered by the band, the meeting was called to order by Frank Petree, Commander of the Sons of Veterans, who in a few words stated that when the declaration of war was made, the patriotic citizens here thought a meeting should be called for the purpose of giving expression of their loyalty to the President and Congress, and their determination to give all the aid in their power toward bringing the war to a successful conclusion; that we are a peaceful and peace loving nation, and there is no organization whose duty it is to call the people together in time of war; that after consultation it was deemed best that the Sons of Veterans of the last great war should issue the call, which was done; and stated that as Commander of the Sons of Veterans he called the meeting to order; that it was not their meeting, it was the meeting of the people, and he asked them to elect a chairman.

Mr. L. I. Moore at once arose and nominated Mr. Petree for chairman of the meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. J. Lukens, and unanimously adopted by the assembly. Mr. Petree responded in a word of thanks, and remarking that whether we are all professing Christians or not, this is a Christian nation, and in times of stress we instinctively turn to the Supreme Power for guidance, asked Rev. T. A. Claggett to open the meeting with prayer; after which the assembly led by a male chorus joined enthusiastically in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Hon. Harry M. Dungan then read the full text of President Wilson's recent message to Congress in a quiet, forceful manner, which brought to his listeners convincingly our President's strong statement of the ideals and motives that influence the American people.

The chairman of the meeting then offered the following resolutions as an expression of the sentiment of our people:

"Whereas, Our President and our Representatives in Congress assembled have resolved and declared that the honor and dignity of our nation and the rights of our people can no longer be upheld and maintained by peaceful means, and have declared that our nation is at war with Germany; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the time for discussion is past, and that no matter what our previous opinions have been, it is now the duty of every citizen of our nation to give earnest and loyal support to our President and Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the people of Southern Holt County, have laid aside all difference of opinion and hereby pledge to our President and Congress our united, earnest and loyal support, and we hereby announce our willingness and readiness to respond to any call that may be made upon us and to render all the aid and service in our power to bring the war to a successful conclusion; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Congressman with the assurance to him that we are ready and waiting only to learn how we may best proceed to render to our nation the most effective service."

A discussion followed, participated in by Hon. S. F. O'Fallon, Rev. T. D. Roberts, Rev. W. L. Meyer, Rev. B. H. Dawson and Rev. W. C. Johnson, all of whom made stirring speeches enthusiastically upholding our President in his action.

Mr. O'Fallon prefaced his remarks with a short statement in regard to the peaceable disposition of the citizens of our nation, and of the untiring efforts of President Wilson to keep us out of war. He said that many had criticized and differed with the President's policy of keeping the nation out of war; that there were those who thought when Belgium's neutral rights were trampled under foot the United States should protest, that when the Lusitania was sunk and 200 American lives lost, many in-

sisted that war could not be honorably avoided, and that there were still others who believed that America should stay out of the war in any event. During all this time our President earnestly sought to keep our country out of war, but now the President had decided this was no longer possible, and he had appeared before Congress and stated that in his opinion war with Germany could no longer be avoided and the honor and dignity of the nation preserved. Mr. O'Fallon said that now it mattered not what our feelings had been in the past, whether we had been for the President in his peace policy or against it, whether we were for war or against it, he was our President, the President of the People, and we would stand by him. Mr. O'Fallon then reviewed the causes leading up to the declaration of war.

He stated that it was the hope of every one that the war would be ended before it was necessary for our boys to cross the ocean and join the allies in the trenches, but if that could not be, we were willing to do more than merely send foodstuffs and supplies and would send our boys.

Judge O'Fallon then stated that while war was a terrible thing, not all the consequences were bad, that good would come out of it; among other things we would learn lessons of economy and efficiency. He also prophesied that the war would bring the end of the liquor traffic in this country; that the nations in Europe had learned already what we will learn, that the use of intoxicating liquor impairs the efficiency of the individual, and if the nation is to do its best, whether as fighters at the front, or workers at home, the efficiency of the individual must be maintained. He further called attention to the fact that while we would be needing every pound of grain that could be raised in this country to feed our people, to feed the soldiers who would be called into the war, and to feed our allied armies in Europe, if the breweries and distilleries were permitted to continue in operation, millions of bushels of grain would be worse than wasted.

Space prevents us from giving a review of the other speeches made. Rev. Roberts, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, made an interesting talk, stating that he as a minister could see in this war the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible. Rev. Dawson spoke of the ideals of our country, which must not be lost sight of in the materialistic stress of the conflict. Rev. Johnson followed with a short story, full of patriotism, the particular point of which was that it was now the time to act, and act we must.

Especially interesting and timely was the talk by Rev. W. L. Meyer, pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal church here, and an American born citizen of German descent. Mr. Meyer stated that the hypocrites, always disliked by the German speaking people, was a thing of the past, and the people of German descent were loyal Americans. He said that so long as our country was not engaged in the war, and the conflict was between Germany and the allied nations, their sympathy was naturally with Germany; that the declaration of war by the United States government and the alliance with the nations against which Germany was fighting, was a shock to the German speaking citizens of the United States. "But," he said, "we are loyal. Be patient with us. Give us our time and we will recover our balance." He further stated that while it would be a terrible thing for men of German descent to be taken across the waters to fight probably against their brothers and fathers, the German speaking citizens of the United States had steel enough in their blood that they would go to their country's call. He said, "You question the loyalty of the German speaking people, but I say to you, show them the way, enlist, and you will find the sons of the German speaking people right along with you."

Commodore J. M. Orchard, an officer of the navy on the retired list, was present, and made an interesting talk on the navy. He stated that he was in the navy from the year 1873 until the year 1911, when he was retired. His first service was on the old historic Constitution, or Ironsides, as it was popularly called, and he told in a few words of the development of the navy from ships of that type to the wonderful dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts of today. He also called attention to the fact that in the navy of today we have submarines and aeroplanes; that the navy now fights under the water, on the water, and in the heavens. He stated that the development of the personnel of the navy had kept pace with the development of the war vessels; that when he was a boy in the navy, drunkenness was common, but that now the navy is bone dry. He assured the people that if their boys enlisted in the navy they would be as carefully looked after and were surrounded with as good associations as they would be at home.

After the discussion, the resolutions submitted by the chairman were unanimously adopted by the meeting. Mr. Petree stated that no organization nor plans that we could make as a mass, or without due thought, would be wise or beneficial, and suggested that an executive committee be chosen whose duty it should be to take charge of and direct all the work necessary to be done by our community in support of the President and nation during the war.

Mr. W. H. Alkire came forward, and stated that until plans for the conduct of the war had been formulated by Congress, nothing could be intelligently done by us toward an or-

AN OLD SALT'S VISIT.

Commodore J. W. Orchard, Retired U. S. Navy Officer, Visits Oregon.—Attends Meeting.

It was The Sentinel's great pleasure, on Saturday last, to come in personal contact, by a visit from Commodore J. W. Orchard, retired, with the rank of Commodore, United States Navy, and ranks as one of the veterans of the sea. His visit was an inspiration, and our only regret was that his visit necessarily was short, and while we got partly around the world with him, we would like to have had the pleasure of making the round trip. The Commodore was accompanied by Dan B. Kunkel, adjutant of the Sons of Veterans, which organization, under command of Captain Frank Petree had charge of the details of the patriotic meeting, which in point of enthusiasm, earnestness, and patriotic sentiment was never excelled in the history of our city.

Commodore Orchard is on duty at St. Joseph, as a disbursing officer at that naval station, and is an "old salt," with a history that is fascinating. From his general demeanor, so quiet, so unpretentious, no one would ever suppose he had ever given orders from the bridge or commanded the crew of a turret.

And yet the Commodore made his maiden cruise on the battleship, Constitution, "Old Ironsides," commanded the after turret of the Iowa, Captain Bob Evans' battleship at the battle of Santiago, was thrice stationed in the Orient with the Asiatic fleet, has been twice around the world on battleships, and was the first commander of the battleship, Missouri.

Commodore Orchard was appointed to Annapolis, in 1873, by "Silver Dick" Bland, was graduated in 1878, and was sent to the Constitution immediately thereafter on his voyage to take exhibits from this country to the Paris exposition, stayed in dry dock for nine months, sailed to England and went aground, got off, encountered a storm and lost its steering apparatus and crippled into the port of Lisbon, and then made the voyage home in safety.

The evolution in the development of the navy is as marked as in any other field of the day. Were he to go upon the bridge today and use the commands when he was in the service, "the man below" would think he was talking Greek. Its no longer "port," but "right" and "left."

His experiences aboard the Iowa in the battle of Santiago were not such as one might imagine. He commanded about 40 men and they managed to shoot the 12-inch guns once in three minutes. Now three times a minute is thought only fair. The reason the Spanish was destroyed was because it was poorer than the United States fleet. It didn't have a chance, he says, but was shot like a rat in a trap. The percentage of hits by the United States was lamentably low, with the enemy's ships only two miles away. Now the gunners make 90 per cent of hits at a distance of six miles, which is just on the horizon.

From the Iowa, Commodore Orchard went to the Missouri as executive officer. He says that the ship is one of which the state could well be proud, that it was finished as well as the Oregon, and had every device that the naval experts of the day were able to contrive.

He afterwards transferred to the West Virginia, which was so large that it could almost have picked up the Constitution and flung it aboard. He retired in 1911 with the rank of Commodore. Since which time he has been living a quiet life at Salem, Dent county, Missouri—serving in the navy 38 years.

Organization, and moved that the chairman should appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than five, who should stand ready to take up and direct any work the government might suggest as our part in the conflict. At the suggestion of Dr. Whitmer, the motion was amended by making the chairman one of the committee. The motion was amended by unanimously adopted, and all present pledged their aid to the committee. Mr. Petree asked for time to select the committee, promising to announce the selection through The Sentinel.

The meeting closed with singing "America," and benediction by Rev. C. F. Hand.

Patriotic Maitland.

The people of Maitland and surrounding country held a patriotic meeting, on Saturday afternoon last, and was participated in by everybody—old and young alike. The principal address was delivered by Evangelist Childress, who is holding a series of meetings at the Shiloh church, in the interest of the United Brethren organization. It is said by those who had the pleasure of hearing him to have been a most masterful effort, captivating his large audience by its earnestness and patriotism. Although he spoke for an hour without notes, his hearers did not seem to be weary.

The speaking was preceded by a parade in the following order:

Maitland Band.
Boy Scouts, commanded by Rev. Frame.
Camp Fire Girls, commanded by Miss Mae Fickes, guardian.
Junior Camp Fire Girls, Mrs. Frame, guardian.
School children, led by Prof. McCroskey.
Citizens a foot.
G. A. R. in autos.
Mayor and speaker of the day in autos.

REACHES THE CENTURY MARK.

Mrs. Jane Glenn, of Mound City, Celebrates Her 100th Birthday.

The Pioneers.

The pioneer settlers of Missouri rapidly are passing away. The press throughout the state from week to week devotes large space to obituary notices, extolling the lives and characters of these pioneers, and to making permanent record of the incidents of their lives.

Those now living would cherish with the vividness of a personal affection the life story of the early explorers and settlers could it be told in truth and completeness that would reveal the intensity of their trials and the dangers they braved in a life of self-denial.

Children of coming generations will be just as eager to know of the life and the times and the attainment of the pioneers who are now passing from the stage of active life. Seventy, eighty, ninety years encompassed



MRS. JANE GLENN.

by the span of life of many of them represents more in the progress of the human race than have centuries in the past.

The annals of these simple, unpretentious lives ought to be preserved. In the years to be the folklore and traditions of those who blazed the way for our present day progress and marvelous development of resources will become priceless—cherished with increasing veneration as the years go by.

The winter time appears to be the harvest season of Old Father Time for gathering in these aged ones. Well, they must pass. They did nobly and heroically the work their hands found to do. But as they die the record of their lives should be preserved.

These lives often are spoken of as having been simple and uneventful. They never pressed the glittering level of ambition to their breasts. But, we of a generation that moves with a speed undreamed of in their day, may find, when the restless, fevered dream of life is over, that, after all, their work was best.

Today, The Sentinel takes pleasure in recording the fact that one of these pioneer mothers has not been called to her reward, but is with us, having reached her 100th milestone on Sunday last, April 15, 1917. This is Mrs. Jane Du Pre-Glenn, of Mound City, who has reached this remarkable age without any perceptible loss of vision, and in fact, almost a normal condition of the five senses. A stranger meeting her would never suspect that she had reached her 100th birthday, and was the oldest living person in Holt county.

She was the recipient of many kindly calls from neighbors and friends throughout the day, which was appreciated by her to such a degree that it carried her back to the days of her young womanhood, and The Sentinel joins these friends in wishing for her a still longer life, and that another score of years may be added to her life's journey.

Jane Du Pre-Glenn was born on the Isle of Jersey, April 15, 1817, and is of French stock. When a young woman she came with her parents to the United States, and the family finally located in Highland county, Ohio, where she became the wife of the late Hon. John H. Glenn, New Year's Day, 1839. During their early married life, Mr. Glenn was in the milling business in Gallia and Highland county, Ohio. In 1860 the couple came to Holt county, and located in the Whig Valley section, where they farmed until 1870, when they removed to Mound City, and where Mr. Glenn and his sons took an active part in the upbuilding of that city.

Mr. Glenn built the first brick row of business houses in that city, and put up the first iron store front in the county. He represented Holt county in the legislature in 1868, and died July 16, 1900.

Since Mother Glenn's widowhood, she has been abiding with her eldest son, Robert C. Glenn, where she has found every comfort that a devoted son could bring to her.

Time has dealt gently with her, and the benign influence which she has had upon others has done much to smooth the path-

way for her own unflagging steps. She experienced the benediction of bringing into the world three sons and two daughters. These are, of the living: George E. Glenn, Jacksonville, Florida; Robert C. Glenn, of Mound City; of the dead: Angie died May 18, 1893; Addison N. died March 12, 1900; Nettie G. Mackoy died June 25, 1913. She has three living grandchildren, 10 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-grandchild.

How instructive and entertaining it is to this centenarian who forms a link connecting the far distant past with the marvelous transformations of the practical present. How great the changes, how many the great events contemporaneous with this old lady's 100 years of life.

James Monroe was President of the United States when she came into being. She had nearly reached her three score and ten when the horse car was succeeded by the cable, and the cable by the trolley. The telephone and the electric light came, the moving picture, the wireless telegraph, the automobile, and the flying machine.

She was a Miss of ten summers when the first railroad was brought into use. She was 13 when chloroform was brought into use, and sweet 20 when the first message was sent by electricity. 24 when the sewing machine was patented, and past her two score years when the Atlantic cable was laid. She has seen the lightning harnessed, and time out-distanced so that it is possible to hear of an event hours before it occurred. She has seen the wooden flail give way to the threshing machine after she had attained her majority.

Mother Glenn was two years old when the first steamship, Savannah, made its first trans-Atlantic trip. She was 14 when the first steam locomotive was brought into use in the United States; 16 when the reaping machine was made a practical success; 19 before she knew what a friction match was, or before she had an opportunity to lick a postage stamp. She was 47 when the postal money order system was inaugurated. She was 59 years old when Bell received his first patent on the telephone; 63 when the first electric railroad was put into operation; 66 when the first electric street car was operated, which was in Baltimore, and 68 when the long distance telephone was developed.

Mrs. Glenn can hardly realize that this is the same world into which she was born. During her girlhood days many a portion of the country was unexplored and unknown except to the few Indians who roamed about. Matches and stoves were unimaginable conveniences and the only cloth in general use was the home-spun, while ready made clothing was not thought of. Traveling artisans of the time journeyed from farm to farm, and performed the work now done in our great factories.

In her girlhood days she traveled by the trail on horseback or in the ox-team. Now she can travel in the handsomely equipped passenger coach, take her meal in a dining car or take a night's rest in a Pullman sleeper at the rate of 50 miles an hour; or visit around among neighbors in a comfortable motor car.

Instead of the wide open expanse of prairie, she now sees fenced fields. Instead of roads climbing hillside by an easy grade and then following the divide, we now turn square corners and make straight the pathway of civilization by exalting the valley and bringing down the hills. If the improvements that have been made since Mother Glenn came on earth could suddenly be swept out of existence, half the people in this country would be reduced to beggary and starvation, and all business would be utterly paralyzed. It is utterly impossible for us to imagine now the condition of things at the birth of Mrs. Glenn or to realize what changes have taken place since the time she reached mature womanhood. Supposing that child born today lives as long as Mrs. Glenn. It is interesting to speculate on what conditions will be when that girl or boy passes away. We may think that it is utterly impossible that there should be as great changes in the coming century as there has been in the past, but as a matter of fact the judgment of any man as to what a century will bring forth isn't worth a whoop.

Special religious services were held in her honor at the Mound City Presbyterian church, and were in full keeping and harmony with the occasion.

Three generations came to greet her on this happy occasion—Mrs. J. B. Crannell, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Hugh Fryman, of Kansas City, Missouri, both granddaughters, and her son, George, of Jacksonville, Florida. Many floral tributes came to Mother Glenn from friends, both far and near, and while she doubtless has had many beautiful landing places in her 100 years' voyage, her 100th birthday will ever be one of the sweetest and best to her.

Mother Glenn is the sixth centenarian of Holt county, and we here give the record of those who lived to be 100 years of age before they were called to their reward.

Elizabeth Brady, died October 7, 1878, aged 104.

Isaac Hayes, died October 18, 1880, aged 102.

Elizabeth Pope, died October 7, 1878, aged 104.

Jesse Welch, died March 22, 1893, aged 102.

Peter Meade, died May 9, 1907, aged 103.

Mrs. Jane Glenn, 100 on April 15, 1917, still living.

War Committee Named.

At the mass meeting held at the court house Saturday evening, April 14, I. as chairman of the meeting, was authorized to select an executive committee of not less than three nor more than five members, of which I was to be one, whose duty it should be to take charge of and direct all the work necessary to be done in our community in support of the President and nation in the conduct of the war.

I have selected the committee. In making the selection, I was not embarrassed by any difficulty in finding men willing to undertake the arduous work the committee will be called on to perform and capable of doing it. The only difficulty was in making the selection among the many who were available.

I have selected the following as my associates on the committee: Charles D. Zook, Judge Harry M. Dungan, W. H. Alkire and George E. Gelvin; and all have accepted.

I feel certain all will agree that the men selected, are all eminently fitted for the work, and that every one in our community will give the committee loyal support.

The committee met Monday evening, April 16, and organized by choosing Charles D. Zook as chairman, Judge Dungan as vice-chairman, Frank Petree as secretary, and W. H. Alkire as treasurer. The secretary was instructed to write to our Congressman and to Senator Reed and to Governor Gardner, informing them that our community is organized and ready to do its part in whatever plans may be adopted to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

As soon as we can learn how we can best aid our nation there will be work for all to do, and all will do their part. There are no "slackers" in this community.

Very respectfully,
FRANK PETREE.

Missouri Farmers in Monster Food Preparedness Campaign.

"We must feed the Allies so they can go on with the war, or we must do the fighting ourselves. It's up to our farmers to make the choice. Which do we prefer?"

This is the central idea in the call which our State College of Agriculture has issued to all district school clerks for a school house rally in every rural school in the entire state of Missouri Tuesday night, April 24, at 8 o'clock.

Every person living in a rural district ought to consider it his privilege and duty to help make his own school house rally a success. Do what you can to get every man and woman in the district out to the meeting Tuesday night. Your district clerk has instructions on all that needs to be done. You will have a busy evening and a profitable one—both to yourselves and to your nation. Give an evening to your country's service; others are giving their lives.

Remember the time—Tuesday, April 24, 8:00 p. m.

Attended Good Roads Meeting.

The following we noticed from Holt county in attendance at the Highway meeting held in St. Joseph, Monday of this week: Senator George Glick; J. H. Peret, county highway engineer; D. C. Stallard, presiding judge; W. J. Randall, judge of the second district; D. Ward King, the good roads advocate of national reputation, and inventor of the King road drag; Hon. John H. Kunkel, representative; Roger McCoy, W. H. Richards, L. I. Moore and Tom Curry. Much interest was manifested, and enthusiasm ran high. Senator Glick and Hon. D. Ward King were among those who made addresses.

Our 1917 Chautauqua.

A meeting of the Oregon Chautauqua guarantors was held at the court house, Tuesday evening, of this week, and discussed various matters pertaining to the coming 1917 Chautauqua. The meeting was called to order by Dan B. Kunkel.

A motion prevailed that the school board be requested to grant the use of the school grounds for Chautauqua purposes.

Upon motion ten names were presented, the five receiving the highest number of votes to constitute the executive committee for the 1917 Chautauqua. The vote resulted in the selection of the following to the executive committee: W. S. Hodgins, H. B. Allen, E. A. Dunham, Earl Wilson and H. M. Dungan.

Plan Filled.

A. M. Tibbels and W. H. Richards, attorneys for the Highland Drainage District, filed the plan for reclamation for said district, and also the petition of the Board of Supervisors, for the appointment of commissioners to assess benefits and damages, on Thursday of last week, April 12, and the petition being presented to Judge A. D. Burnes in chambers, at Platte City, Mo., he appointed A. W. Van Camp, John E. Slater and Frank Walker as such commissioners.

—Isaac Heckman, of the Mayflower school district, and Mrs. Hortense Morris, teacher at the Mayflower school house, were united in marriage by Probate Judge Dungan in his office, Wednesday afternoon of this week, April 18. The bride is a daughter of Wade Morris and wife, of Mound City, former residents of this city, and is a charming and accomplished young lady, and the groom is the son of Frank Heckman and wife, of the Mayflower district. The Sentinel joins their many friends in congratulations.